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## The Southern Herald

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## The Southern Herald

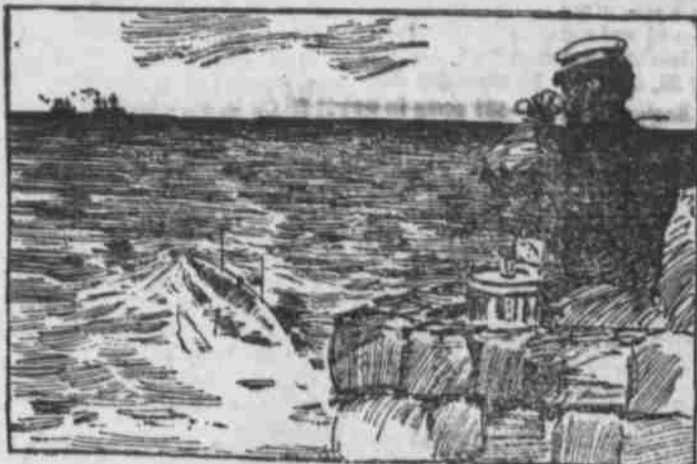
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## TESLA'S MANY PROMISED WONDERS

Some of the Published Astounding Inventions Which Seem Not to Have Materialized.

Has Nikola Tesla's wonderful imagination allowed him to promise what is impossible? Has he permitted his hopes to exceed the facts? The public is beginning to ask what connection there has been between his promises and his performances. His most recent discovery, that by means of his "oscillator" he can destroy fleets, forts and cities, has aroused a storm of protest from electrical experts throughout this country and Europe. Not only does this invention promise universal peace, but as a side issue a wide commercial usefulness as well. To quote from the New York Herald of November 23, we have Mr. Tesla's own words for it that "Vessels or vehicles of any suitable kind



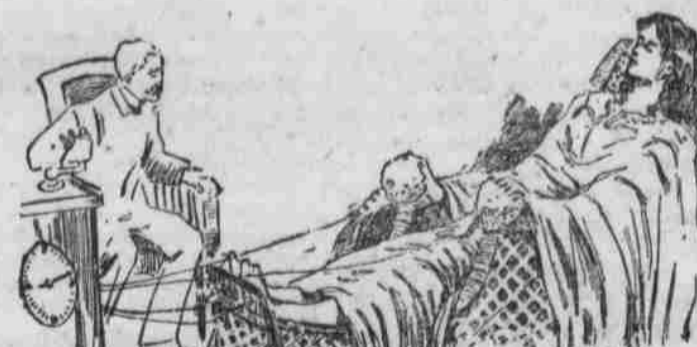
WORKING AN OSCILLATOR.

since been applied with entire success at Niagara, but the application was not made by Mr. Tesla. His ideas were worked out by practical men. Three years later Mr. Tesla again came prominently to the front. This time he announced certain discoveries which he claimed would revolutionize all existing systems of electric light-



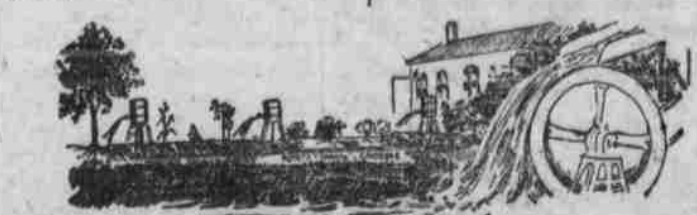
NIKOLA TESLA.

may be used as life, dispatch or pilot boats, or the like, or for carrying letters, packages, provisions, instruments, objects or materials of any description, for establishing communication with inaccessible regions and exploring the conditions existing in the same, for killing or capturing whales or other animals of the sea, and for many other



SECURING PERPETUAL YOUTH.

scientific, engineering or commercial purposes. In giving his opinion of the worth of his work he has also said that he counted it the most important discovery of the age. He has even gone so far as to say that it might be possible to operate his "oscillator" by "an effort of the will," and that if he had nothing else to show for a life work



REJUVENATING THE EARTH.

this would put the laurels of "everlasting fame" about his brow. A record of Mr. Tesla's earlier inventions, with a brief technical description of each, fills a book of over 200 pages. These inventions cover certain improvements in the making of dynamos. They have resulted in the lessening of the cost of producing and delivering electricity. Mr. Tesla did a real work here. In recent years, however, he seems to have turned about and to have become an investi-

gator of electrical phenomena, rather than a practical electrician. He has dealt with wonders rather than with inventions. It was in 1888 that he made the discovery which brought him forward as a brilliant investigator. This discovery was the "rotary magnetic field" for the economic transmission of power. The principle of his discovery has

In August of the same year the New York Recorder published an account of a new motor which the distinguished inventor was busy perfecting. Much was claimed for it. It was even said that it would be able to propel a car at the rate of 100, 200 or even 300 miles an hour. On September 30, 1890, in the columns of the New York Tribune the oscillator was again touched upon. This time it was described as "capable of developing far more powerful Roentgen rays than heretofore possible with the old apparatus." It also "lent to itself other uses, such as photography and the production of ozone and other chemical combinations."

But the oscillator was to perform even greater marvels. The New York Herald subsequently quoted Tesla as saying that by means of it "it will be possible to signal all parts of the earth simultaneously and that from the logical development of this it will be possible to signal the stars."

Mr. Tesla evidently abandoned this ambitious undertaking to make use of Niagara's powers, for in the World of January 3, 1897, an elaborate scheme for rejuvenating the exhausted earth is developed. This scheme contemplated saturating the earth with electrical currents generated by Niagara's power. The ordinary field crops, such as wheat, corn and potatoes, were to be sprayed from electrified water tanks and the earth given a wonderful productivity. Presumably Mr. Tesla dropped the oscillator and the electrified water tanks to go back to his experiment with new systems of lighting, for on June 6, of 1897, the New York World, under the heading "No More Night," gave us a full page of the description of a device that was to abolish darkness. The World says: "The tenor of the article would lead one to suppose, with the entire approval of the areas of upper air may be illuminated so that they will shed a faint moonlight sufficient for ordinary street and town illumination. A distance of a hundred miles might be made luminous. From Philadelphia to New York might be lighted."

Mr. Tesla next turned his attention to the destruction of the microbe. October 31, 1897, the New York World announced that he had made a discovery that would preserve the beauty of men and women throughout life. He was quoted as saying: "I have made extensive study and experiment to the end of finding some means of cleaning the human skin of these deadly microbes and I have succeeded in inventing a means by which it can be kept clear of their ravages. By means of a battery I have myself invented, I have charged human bodies and successfully that microbes have been thrown off in a perfect shower, some of them being thrown as far away as four or five feet."

The Herald also printed an account of this microbe killer, with certain variations. It was claimed that it would be useful in removing paint from wood, and that it might become an unfailing specific in the treatment of skin disorders.

Three months later, on December 26, 1897, the New York World contained an account of an engine that was to be operated by the sun's rays. In this connection Mr. Tesla is credited with having said: "I will say that the results so far attained are all that I desire. I am certain the new apparatus will come into speedy and general use. The whole business will be so simply arranged that there will be no possibility of its breaking down."

Less than a month later we find Mr. Tesla exploiting an "electric subjugator" to be used in the training of wild animals.

When we war with Spain came, Mr. Tesla, in common with his fellow inventors, turned his attention to devising some scheme which could be employed against Spain. Mr. Tesla's contributions to these martial imaginings was an "electric spark" which he proposed to hurl into a distant Spanish magazine, thus exploding it.

And now, transcending all these past wonders, which apparently are not yet quite in working order, comes a brand new oscillator which is to guide torpedoes and dynamite boats and which can be set in motion "by an effort of the will."

**Walnuts Are Good Food.**  
In some parts of France walnuts form a regular article of diet. The peasants eat them with bread that has often-times been rubbed with garlic. The hygienic effects are considered good, replacing meat to a large extent. These nuts are also used to make oil. It is much cheaper and similar in taste to that pressed from olives, and is employed to adulterate the latter. The prisoners in certain prisons are engaged in cracking walnuts and picking out the kernels, which are pressed into oil.

## GARCIA'S CAMPAIGN.

A New Account of the Cuban Leader's Rare Generalship.

Never Published Because It Would Have Exposed Hard Feeling If Made Public During His Lifetime.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Reading beneath the one-starred flag, under whose folds for many years he bravely and skillfully fought for liberty and independence, I saw the body of Gen. Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot soldier, and on the following day accompanied the procession to Arlington national cemetery, where his mortal remains were placed in the receiving vault.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles a guard of honor was sent to his room as soon as it became known that Gen. Garcia had passed away. The artillerymen stood guard there until the day of the funeral, when a full battalion formed in procession, marched to the church and then to the cemetery, where a salute was fired as the body was carried into the vault.

May Gen. Joseph Wheeler was there. He said: "While there is no precedent for thus honoring the commander of the forces of a government which has not received formal recognition in international law, we do right to form this precedent, because we gave Gen. Garcia substantial recognition on the battlefield, where we fought side by side against Spain's armed forces. The stars and stripes floated beside the flag of Cuba Libre when we surrounded Santiago and captured the place. Gen. Garcia was a grand, good soldier, and the people of Cuba would expect us to honor him, living and dead."

It had been the intention of President McKinley to appoint Gen. Garcia governor-general of Cuba soon after the completion of the evacuation by the Spanish troops. That appointment would have done more than all else that could have been done to satisfy

the Cuban people of the kindly and fraternal intentions of the government at Washington towards the people of Cuba. It was the purpose of the president to depend largely upon Gen. Garcia for the formulation and development of a stable government, gradually bringing the people to a state of civilization and appreciation of liberty.

Martí, Maceo and Garcia are names that will linger in the grateful memories of the friends of free Cuba throughout generations. They are the great martyrs who were foremost in the conflict and fell before they saw the full fruition of their heroism and sacrifice.

Martí was the leader of the Cuban revolution. He was the youngest of all, but he planned and put into execution the beginning of the war that swept the flag and power of Spain from the lovely Isle. He fell in one of the earliest skirmishes of the war, and was the first of the great martyrs whose blood gave Cuba independence.

Maceo was the Stonewall Jackson of the Cuban rebellion. He had won the respect even of Spain by his heroism and skill as a military leader in the Ten Years' war, and he fell by the hand of an assassin just when the battle of Cuban independence became a hopeful one. He will rank in history as one of the few men who have taught the world that the negro can stand abreast with the white man in the line of great warriors.

Garcia, like Maceo, was one of the great heroes of the Ten Years' rebellion, and he never bowed to Spanish authority. Once, when wounded and unable to make his escape from the Spanish soldiers, he fired his pistol into his own mouth, the bullet emerging from his forehead, leaving a ghastly mark to tell the story of his undying hostility to Spanish rule. Being left on the field as dead, his powerful constitution enabled him to recover. He played a most conspicuous part in the late insurrection and united his forces with the American army at Santiago, but escaped the perils of the field only to bring with him the dregs of disease which ended his great life on the very day that the news of peace between Spain and the United States, including the independence of Cuba, was proclaimed to the world.

Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban insurgents, has rounded out a great life after having exhibited the highest qualities of a great commander, and now, when beyond the petard of age and the freedom of Cuba is achieved, he will retire to enjoy the blessings of

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has so largely aided in winning for the oppressed people of Cuba. He will be honored while living and widely lamented when dead, but the honors which call out the pathos in the history of Cuban independence are Martí, Maceo and Garcia.

The participation of Gen. Garcia in the siege of Santiago has given him a national prominence in this country, and none of the metropolitan newspapers has published the facts, because they have not had access to them. The writer has learned from officers at army headquarters, in the war department building, some facts on the subject which are now written for the first time.

While Gen. Miles was endeavoring to embark the Fifth corps, which was to go to Cuba under Shafter's command, he received word from Gen. Garcia asking that instructions be sent him for cooperation with the American army. Gen. Miles sent instructions in the form of suggestions and requests, but they were heartily accepted as commands, showing the good will and alacrity of a soldier and patriot. So anxious was Garcia to show his readiness to cooperate that his responses were hurried forward through different channels in order that in case one should miscarry another might reach his destination.

Gen. Garcia said that he would, at once, concentrate his forces at the points indicated; that he would march without delay; that he had already sent forces to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin; and that he would guard other approaches to Santiago. How earnest was his purpose, and how energetically executed, is evidenced by the fact that on the arrival of Shafter's expedition, Garcia's forces were already in position all around Santiago, practically encompassing that city and the Spanish fleet lying in its harbor.

A glance at the positions seized prove that a superior soldierly instinct had guided him in their selection and seizure, the result obtained being the practical beleaguering of the city, fleet and harbor, and plainly indicates the point where the American forces should have landed, and the tactics which obviously could not have failed to give the Americans, with the least possible loss of life, the possession of

the enemy's fleet or its certain destruction and the possession of the city also. Gen. Garcia had sent 3,000 men to hold in check the 12,000 Spaniards stationed at Holguin; he had placed 2,000 men across the path which the 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo would have to follow in an effort to reinforce Santiago. He also sent 1,000 men to execute a similar duty in the event that the 4,000 Spaniards at Manzanillo should attempt the same enterprise.

Gen. Garcia participated in the 20 skirmishes with the approaching reinforcements.

Gen. Garcia was amazed when Shafter refused to give him reinforcements to carry out his well laid plans. Shafter said that he wanted all the Spaniards in the province to get into Santiago so that he might capture them all at once. That was before the assault of July 1, when Shafter suffered a serious repulse. Then he directed Gen. Garcia to prevent further Spanish reinforcements, but it was too late. Shafter's principal blunder at Santiago was his first blunder, in changing Garcia's plans and taking the hardest possible route for his soldiers.

Although Gen. Garcia communicated his views with dignity, and received rebukes and contempt with equanimity, he knew that he was right, and that Shafter was wrong; but he obeyed orders just the same, and fought with his men by night and by day until the city was captured by the brute courage of the soldiers themselves, without orders from the sick general who accompanied the Fifth corps, and who telegraphed his defeat on Sunday, July 3. At that very time, Gen. Garcia and Gen. Wheeler were on the firing line, declaring that they would succeed. Gen. Garcia and Gen. Wheeler were the real heroes there in active command.

Until the close of the campaign Gen. Garcia continued to advance until his right rested upon the bay, and he also sent out strong detachments to cover roads leading from Holguin and other Spanish garrisons to Santiago. Upon the surrender of the city of Santiago, Gen. Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces, was debarked from entrance into the city, and from any participation in the enjoyment of the honors or fruits of the victory.

Thereupon Gen. Garcia withdrew from association with Shafter, because his own services and the services of the men under his command were, as he thought, rewarded with lack of appreciation. Being a courtly gentleman himself, he could not brook discourtesy, neither would he quarrel with a soldier who represented the American people. SMITH D. FRY.

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## WINTER SHIRT WAISTS.

They Are Modestly Fashionable. Flannel, Silk and Cashmere.

A fine French flannel is perhaps the smartest material just now for shirt waists, writes a New York fashion correspondent. The red and green flannel shirt waists are popular for golf and are worn with a golf cap by men who do not care for the little red or green jackets. Purple flannel waists are much worn during second mourning and are much more comfortable to look at and much better in their effect than black flannel or black China silk or taffeta. Just at present dark red or dark blue, or even bright blue, flannel waists are being made, with a black stripe which bars them and gives them the effect of a plaid. These are in very good taste and very bright on cold winter days. Corduroy is still used, and velveteen is seen in all combinations. Velveteens in large plaids are very bright and rich looking and seem more formal than flannel, hence may be even more worn to excuse the absence of the boned and fitted waist formerly which is repulsive to the wardrobe. Since the polka dot craze has become so pronounced one hesitates to mention the popularity of the polka-dotted velvet and velveteen shirt waists. It hardly seems possible that they cannot survive the oblation into which polka-dotted materials will surely sink if they do not stop throbbing themselves so gloriously upon the retina of the eye that the sight of them will become unendurable. Just now, however, there is nothing much prettier than these velvet and velveteen shirt waists in brown, blue and even gray and green velveteens. The polka dots, it is needless to say, are white.

Silk shirt waists are always worn, but to speak of silk shirt waists takes us out of the region of the severely tailor-made article into fancy waists, where tucks and other frivolous and becoming furbelows begin. Most of the silk shirt waists, in fact, one might say all of them, are tucked to some manner. The very latest tucks are more than tucks.

They are box plait less than half an inch wide with about the same distance between them. To make a waist of this sort it is necessary to first box plait the silk to be used and then cut out the waist. This waist cannot get to be had to even the most expert tailor, so it is left to have made by a specialist or at home. If you have a good pattern, for the lines are the same as that of the ordinary shirt waist, there is all this elaborate rate for nothing. The time before the silk is cut at all.

There is a determined effort to make the white linen collar less prominent and the tie more obtrusive. The consequence is that one sees shirt waists with a narrow "turn-down" of white showing above the collar, and below this a wide band of color, such as blue, red, orange or lemon-colored ties with black polka dots are to be seen all about. The most popular, but there are also every color with polka dots on them. Then there are beautiful striped ties of gorgeous hues, which cost a pretty penny. These stripes in the luxury of color and design are the latest thing in neckwear.

Many of the ready-made shirt waists come with a collar or "stock" of the material they are made. This gives an opportunity to wear a lot of fancy stocks, but not quite so good as in keeping with a tailor-made effect as a narrow band of white about the neck. Silk waists invariably have fancy stocks, and if they do show a white band above them it is of the finest homesteaded or embroidered lawn and has none of the stiffness of linen about it. —St. Louis Republic.

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